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IT was not the controller's duty to give

a list of the inspectors, custodians, etc.,

but if he had done so he would have

given taxpayers some interesting information. It appears that Attorney-general Smith is not meeting with universal success in his efforts to pocket a per-

centage of the money held by school officers July 1. A CAREFUL reading of the city charter does not discover any provision that gives the Board of Public Works au-

their property. THOSE who read the President's remarks at the corner-stone exercises will not fail to note that he "got in his work" on the representatives who oppose the

thority to insult citizens or confiscate

repeal of the silver-purchase act. ALL the tax-eaters and their sisters, their cousins and their aunts can unite in the assertion that the present city administration is "a business administration." It certainly brings business to them.

Ir William B. Hornblower, of New York, is a fit man for Judge of the Supreme Court, it goes to prove that there is many a great lawyer in this country who is not known outside of his own bailiwick.

An Ohioan named Dr. Ikert has afforded an instructive spectacle by rushing before the ways and means committee to protest against the reduction of duty on pottery after preaching free trade in 1892.

THE movement to repeal the federal election laws is said to have its inspiration in a purpose to get up a partisan debate and thus check the growth of the Populist party in the Southern States, where it has become aggressive.

WHILE the city of Indianapolis has been paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars for interest the treasurer has realized a small fortune from the interest derived from loaning the city's money. Is there not some remedy for this?

In the controller's statement of city expenses for the last fiscal year appears an item of \$52 for "special police judge." The city pays Judge Buskirk \$2,000 a year to perform the duties of police judge, and he is awfully dear at that. Why should it pay \$52, or any other sum, for a "special police judge?"

MULHALL, the English statistician, in his dictionary of statistics, gives a diagram showing the increase of wages for all labor in the United States, England and Ireland for forty-five years, beginning in 1835 and ending in 1880. In the United States the increase was from 84 cents to \$1.32 per day, in England from 40 to 60 cents, and in Ireland from 16 to 85 cents. The average is for all wage earners-men, women and children.

IT will be seen that the rate of interest paid by Controller Woollen during the last fiscal year ranged from 334 per cent. in October to 8 per cent. July 9, 1893. This is a wide range. In this connection it is proper to remark that the larger part of the \$13,500 borrowed at 8 per cent., in July, was made urgent by the necessity of paying the excessively large street gangs employed for three weeks prior to the Democratic primaries to carry them for Sullivan, Buskirk and

reform. ATTORNEY-GENERAL SMITH Writes a letter asserting that, under the Constitution, the Governor has no right to call out the militia to enforce the law unless he is called on by local civil authorities to do so, and in support of this position quotes from a previous letter written by himself and published several weeks ago. It would be more satisfactory if the Attorney-general would cite some legal authority. The public has long since learned that his opinions are not law.

CONTROLLER WOOLLEN'S statement submitted to the Council, Monday night, shows that the total expenses of the city government, during the last fiscal year, were \$1,024,631.23. The total expenses during the year 1889, the last of Mayor Denny's administration, were \$793,years, of \$230,748.39. This does not include street improvements, which are

borne by property owners. of increased expense: The city civil engineer's department, which cost \$3,596 in 1889, cost \$16,026 last year; fire department pay rolls, \$64,860 in 1889, were \$100,179 last year; fire department ac-

officers' salaries, which were \$27,413 in 1889, were \$47,710 last year; the station house expenses, which were \$3,301 in 1889, were \$4,645 last year; markets cost \$2,564 in 1889 and \$4,339 last year; Tomlinson Hall japitors, \$1,414 in 1889 and \$2,372 last year; water rent, \$36,649 in 1889 and \$45,108 last year.

unduly large, and in some excessive. There has been no such growth of the city during the last four years as to justify the enormous increase in most of them. It can only be accounted for on the theory that municipal affairs have been run on a wide-open plan in the interest of party pets. Under the false pretense of giving the people "a business administration" the ringsters have really been running a tax-eaters' administration.

### DENNY FOR MAYOR.

Hon. Caleb S. Denny's present candidacy for Mayor of Indianapolis is a distinct recognition of his personal worth and force of character, his fitness for the position, his popularity and his stalwart Republicanism. The convention which nominated him was a strong and representative one. The preliminary canvass had been spirited, and the friends of other candidates, all good ones, had rallied their forces. Many names had been canvassed, and it was conceded by all Republicans that they must put forward their strongest man. The delegates to the convention had been fairly chosen with this understanding, and they came together with no other purpose than to do the best thing for the party. Under these circumstances the nomination of Mr. Denny on the first ballot, by a majority which was at orfce made unanimous, was the strongest possible indorsement of his strength as a candidate and an unmistakable expression of the popular belief in his fitness for the office.

Mr. Denny is admirably equipped for the office of Mayor, having already had an active service of eight years in municipal affairs. From 1881 to 1885 he was city attorney, and one of the best the city ever had, and from 1885 to 1889 he was Mayor. When he was first nominated for Mayor the Journal said, editorially: "Mr. Denny is in all respects an able, courageous, reputable man. His life and career demonstrate the integrity and force of his character and the inherent strength of his manhood." These words are as true now as they were then. He was elected by a handsome majority, and gave the city as good an administration as it was possible for any person to give under the old councilmanic form of government. There were inherent defects in that form of government against which no Mayor could successfully contend, but none could have done better than Mr. Denny did. The Republicans recognized this fact and Mr. Denny's personal merits by renominating and re-electing him in 1887. At that time the Journal said editorially: "Mr. Denny's record is clear and honorable in every respect, and fairly entitles him to the indorsement of a reelection. At all times, in all places and under all circumstances he has well sustained the credit and dignity of the city. He has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and met all the requirements of the position in a manner befitting the executive head and official representative of the city." Again we

for a third term, and was succeeded in office by Mayor Sullivan. Six months later the new charter came into force and revolutionized the The Democratic party got the benefit of the new form of government, and Mr. Denny, who was Mayor during the last four years under the old form of government, has had, very unjustly, to bear much of the odium attaching to that. He was the executive head without executive power. He had to deal with subordinates and chiefs of departments who were elected by the Council, and no way responsible to him. He had to bear the odium of bad appointments without being able to remedy them. His hands were tied, and his way was blocked on every side. He had none of the large powers that Mayor Sullivan possesses but does not exercise. Nobody who knows Mr. Denny doubts that, if elected Mayor, he has the ability and the backbone to secure enforcement of the laws. Even the News, which hounded him for years because of the alleged failure of his administration under the old form of government, now admits that he ought to be given a trial under the new one. The charter presupposes a Mayor who possesses "sand," and who is not afraid to exercise authority. Mayor Sullivan has shown himself a failure. Let us try Caleb S. Denny.

# THE INCREASED CITY DEET.

Those who are interested in the affairs of Indianapolis will find material for study in the report and estimates of Controller Woollen. If they have the opportunity to compare the figures with the reports of last year and of the year which ended Aug. 31, 1889, they will find abundant reasons for not voting to continue the Sullivan regime. If they look for information regarding the city debt, whether it has been increased or decreased during the year, they will look in vain. That important feature of the financial reports of well-managed cities is made conspicuous by i's absence. No one can guess from it w ether the debt is \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000, or whether it is greater or less than a year ago. He can learn that \$600,000 of the \$621,000 of 7.3 per cent. bonds falling due June 872.84. The figures show an increase in | 30, 1893, are still drawing interest at the city's expenses, during the last four | that rate; that \$109,500 of bonds mature in January, 1894, and \$300,000 more July 1, 1894. That is, the city will have \$1,009,500 of matured or maturing The following are some of the items | bonds to refund during the next fiscal year-thanks to the imbecility of Mayor Sullivan and the greed of the boss Democratic banker. But, putting this and that together, one must come to the conclusion that the debt of counts, which were \$13,950 in 1889, were | the city has been, in spite of the ex-

\$61,261 in 1889, cost \$86,886 last year; \$100,000, and probably about \$150,000. During the year temporary loans aggregating \$260,000 have been negotiated, of which \$160,000 has been discharged, leaving \$100,000 outstanding at a high rate of interest, and \$40,000 more at the Controller's disposal, by the vote of the Council. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the \$140,000 measures the The increase in all of these items is | increase of the city's debt the last year. The interest paid on bonds during the year was \$127,696.07, and on temp prary loans, \$2,872.77.

Perhaps the Controller will make a supplemental statement, showing the debt of the city Aug. 31, 1892, and a year later, without the "tide-over" delusion. Until he does, the most valuable feature of a financial statement will be lacking.

THE DEFENDER OF GAMBLING HOUSES.

Saloons, gambling houses and houses of prostitution were recognized as necessary evils. They have never been suppressed in any city, and cannot be suppressed. The keepers were notified by the board that so long as they maintained orderly places they would not be subjected to petty persecution, but if anyone were robbed in one of them or if a place were conducted so as to become a nuisance, or in any other way made offensive, every legal power of the board would be used to drive them out of the city. Under this policy these places have been quiet and orderly, and there has seen no complaint of them except for campaign purposes.

So says the Sentinel. Saloons whose keepers are protected by license have a legal right to carry on their business legitimately, in the manner prescribed by the law. Gambling houses are not recognized by the law in any form; consequently, if the Board of Safety has authorized them to pursue their vocation, it has violated the law and its members should be dismissed. The Sentinel knows that half the saloon keepers in the city violate the Sunday and closing laws, and that a week does not pass in which there is not a brawl or a shooting in some of them. It can know, if it does not, that men have been robbed in gambling houses, and that scores of young men, and even boys, throng them. The Sentinel can know, if it would, that after one gambling case was disposed of in the Buskirk court the police knew that it was useless to bring another. As the organ of the Democratic party the Sentinel declares for the wide-open policy-that there shall be no restriction upon gambling houses and no regard for law. The decent people of the city think differently. They believe that a war of extermination should be made upon gambling houses-that all sorts of dives shall be suppressed. The Sentinel would have them continue to control the city. The Sentinel errs when it says there is no complaint now except "for campaign purposes." Last Sunday several wellknown preachers denounced the open gambling houses, two of whom, on national questions, are innocently in sympathy with the Sentinel. Democrats, as well as Republicans, do not want wideopen gambling hells, for the sufficient reason that they do not want their sons or employes ruined.

Nor only were the expenses of the city government last year very largely in excess of those of four years ago, but the estimates for next year show an increase over last. Thus the salary list, which was \$47,710 last year, is estimated at \$50,390 next year. Why should there be any increase? There is an estimate of \$150 for "special police judges." The people elect a police judge, and pay him \$2,000 to perform the duties. Where is the authority for hiring special police say, those words are as true now as they | judges? Tomlinson Hall janitors, which cost \$2,372 last year, are estimated to Mr. Denny declined to be a candidate | cost \$2,500 next year. Why any increase? Fire force pay rolls, which were \$100,179 last year, are estimated at \$113,096 next year. The increase is much too great. The police force, which government in form and practice. | cost \$86,886 last year, is estimated at \$104,048 next year-an enormous increase. The station house, which cost \$4,645 last year, is estimated at \$5,400 next year. It cost a good deal too much last year; why should it cost more next year? The city ambulance service. which cost \$211 last year, is estimated to cost \$1,200 next year. The Sullivan ring must have private information that there will be a great many casualties next year. And so expenses are keyed up all along the line. This is the

true tax-eating method. No more ridiculous farce has ever been attempted in connection with city politics than the simultaneous closing of the gambling houses yesterday, accompanied by the announcement that the gamblers would support Denny for Mayor. It was said to be a voluntary move on the part of the gamblers, the object being to bring odium on the Republican ticket by giving out the impression that they would support it. The scheme was probably suggested by the attempt to unload Coy on the Republican party two years ago. The alliance between the gamblers and the Sullivan administration is too close and binding to be broken by a transparent trick like that.

In its artificial but ridiculous indignation against the A. P. A., whatever it may be, the Sentinel exclaims:

It is to be hoped that the authorities will take measures to detect and panish the scoundrels who are engaged in this abom-

Under what law the members of the A. P. A. can be punished only the Sentinel knows, but among 'e first who would be in danger of arrest is the Hon. Thomas Taggart, who has been nourishing the order, it is said, for months.

Business men are receiving from Grand Army men and others who visited the city encampment week very gratifying compliments, of which the following is a sample, with an attach-

In the first place I wish to say, All hall Indianapolis! The entertainment of the encampment was a splendid soccess. Secondly, if you will down the Sullivan gang the city will be entirely redeemed.

THE Sentinel has hauled the A. P. A. into the campaign, when it has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is a secret organization, containing Democrats and Republicans, and was used in the school elections by the Democratic managers to preserve the ascendency of the tax-eating element. It is alleged that one of the leaders is a henchman of Chairman Taggart, and that he has spies \$26,116 last year; the police, which cost | cessive taxation, increased not less than | in every meeting. It is in no sense a Re-

publican organization, and the Sentinel is using it for the purpose of arraying the Catholics against the Republican ticket.

THERE has been some fear that Boston was becoming de-Bostonized, but she is not, as witness the following: To the Edutor of the Boston Journal:

"Please put rubbish in this barrel and not in In this public notice upon a waste barrel upon the sidewalk I flud four blunders.

"In" is just what is not intended.
"Rubbish," in my dictionary, does not include "And," is out of place, suggesting a physical impossibility, "and in (to.)"

The notice corrected: "Please put refuse into this barrel, not into th God save the common words of Massachusetts.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Boston is yet Boston.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what does it mean that "time shall be no more?" Mr. Figg-I guess he will be no more when l lays down his scythe.

"Well, Miss Parsay is consoled for the loss of her parrot. I see that she got married a few "Yes; she married the man she suspects of killing the parrot."

Trouble Abend.

Her Modest Opinion, She couldn't sing a little bit, She didn't know a note; She mixed each bit of poetry She vainly tried to quote:-Her face was of that placed brand That rude folks christen "pie;" Yet she knew she'd be an actress alf she ever chose to try.

That Arleged Shutdown. Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you hear the new that's goin' round!

The orders has been given out for us to close the town: The sportin' men has been passed up, and all the

To-day there isn't any doubt that this man's town is sloughed

What glorious times we used to see, a runnin' day and night.

Twas like a steamboat load of yaps, with the captain fixed all right; When all along the levee, boys, we heard, in

Loud shouts of "monkeys," "Little Joe," and "pardner, roll dem bones!"

No more we'll roll the roulette wheel, no more we'll pull a card, And on us broken sporting men this luck comes mighty hard; No more "the good old army game" will skin the

joyous jay. For this man's town has been closed downuntil election day!

### INTERRED ON CAPITOL HILL.

Remains of President and Mrs. Polk Their Last Resting-Place.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19 .- With simple but solemn ceremonies the remains of James Knox Polk, tenth President of the United States, and those of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, were to-day removed from the tomb at Polk Place, the old family residence in this city, to a picturesque spot in the State Capitol grounds, and there reinterred. The services at Polk Place and Capitol hill were very impressive, and the occasion was observed with due honor and respect by the State, the city, the church and the public. During the hour fixed for the removal the public offices and business establishments were closed, and the bells of the City Hall and the various churches were tolled. At 6 o'clock the remains were taken from the tomb on the east front of Poik Place and reverently borne into the drawing room of the historic mansion, where Rev. J. H. McNeilly, D. D., pastor of Glen Leven Church, made some brief remarks and offered a fervent prayer. At 11:30, at the conclusion of the service at the house, the remains of President and Mrs. Polk were conveyed to the hearses. Both of the vehicles were drawn by four white horses. The cortege being formed, the journey to Capitol hill was begun. In the procession were city. State and federal officials and military and civic organizations. At the tomb on Capitol hill the services were conducted under the direction of Rev. Jerry Witherspoon, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Polk was a member. The tomb is on the north side of Capitol hill and near the equestrian statue

of President Andrew Jackson. The monument over the graves of President and Mrs. Polk was designed by Wm. Strickland. It is a square open temple. On the east front of the tomb are the words: "James Knox Polk, tenth President of the United States. Born Nov. 2, 1795; died June 15, 1849." The following inscription is in the center of the tomb: "The mortal remains of James Knox Polk are resting in the vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and emigrated with his father, Samuel Poik, to Tennessee in 1806. The beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life, the excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death." These words appear on the north side: "His life was devoted to the public service. He was elected successively to the first places in the State and federal governments, a member of Congress and chairman of the most important congressional committees, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor of Tennessee and President of the United States." On the south side are the words: "By his public policy he defined, established and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the national treasury

on the principles of the Constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade and industry. The fourth side of the tomb has the following inscription: "Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, wife of James Knox Polk, Born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, Sept. 4, 1803. Died at Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1891. A noble woman, a devoted wife, a true friend, a sincere Christian. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." After the death of Mrs. Polk suit was brought in the Chancery Court, by descendants of President Polk, to set aside the will of the President and divide Polk Place among them. The chancellor decided the President's will was void, inasmuch as it provided for perpetuity, by declaring that the property should forever remain in possession of the Polk family, passing, from time to time, to the worthiest bearing the name of Polk. The General Assembly soon afterward passed a resolution setting aside a site for a tomb.

# SCHEME TO BOOM COTTON.

Owners of Gins Ordered to Discontinue Work Under Penalty of Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19. - A large number of cotton gins in Bienville parish, Louisiana, were placarded last night with notices to the owners to discontinue all ginning until further notice, under penalty of having their gins burned out. The movement aims to force up the price of cotton until it reaches 10 cents a pound.

Barred from Joining Secret Societies,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. St. Louis, Sept. 19.-Nearly all the morning session of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Society was devoted to the discussion of a resolution introduced by Rev. P. Rosen, of Fairfax, Minn., which seeks to probibit all members of the society from becoming a member of a secret society, the Grand Army of the Republic excepted. The resolutions were finally adopted, with an amendment that the matter be left to the discretion of the parish priest of each local society. Sixteen new societies were granted charters.

Democrats Hold a Caucus on the Election Law Repeal Bill,

And Endeavor to Whip Obstinate Members of the Party Into Line-Two Resolutions-Tariff Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The Democratic leaders in the House to-day were forced to invoke the sid of the party lash to compel the attendance of the Democratic members, to the end that they might be enabled to sweep aside the filibustering Republicans and proceed to consideration of the bill repealing the federal election law. The quorum of Democratic members upon which they had counted to-day failed to put in an appearance, and for three hours by skillful maneuvering, the Republicans were able to deadlook the House. The high-water mark reached by the Democrats to-day was 173, lacking six of a quorum. The failure to secure a quorum so cha zrined the House leaders that they threw up the sponge, adjourned and went into caucus in order to compel the attendance of absentees and force them, under the duress of caucus action, to vote when their names were called. The caucus lasted about an hour. Speaker Crisp, Representatives Hooker, of Mississippi, Fitch, of New York, Mooney, of Mississippi and Fellows, of New York, all made vigorous speeches in favor of pressing the bill to repeal the "odious" election laws. In fact, a general uraniminity of sentiment for immediate action was expressed, except by Mr. Warner, of New York, who, while strongly supporting the bill, declared that he was not in favor of precipitate action, as it might be misunderstood in the North. The following resolutions, the first by Speaker Crisp, the second by Mr. McMillin, were

then unanimously adopted: First-That it is the sense of this caucus that it is the duty of the Democratic members of Congress to attend the sessions and vote in order that the public business may be considered and disposed of, and that when the House meets tomorrow that it is the sense of this caucus that it remain in session continuously until a quorum is obtained in favor of reporting the bill for the repeal of the federal election laws.

Second-That it is the sense of this caucus that the House should proceed at the earliest practi cable day during this session to consideration of the bill or bills repealing laws authorizing dep-uty marshals and supervisors of elections at the

The judiciary committee of the House held an important meeting to-day. Col Oates, of Alabama, from his subcommittee, presented a favorable report on the Torrey bankruptcy bill, and next Thursday was set for consideration of the bill by the full committee. This is the same bil that passed the Senate during the last Congress, but was defeated in the House owing to the determined filibustering of Mr. Kilgore. The only objection that is known to exist in the committee is to the involuntary clause, forcing men into involuntary bankruptcy. This clause, it is understood, will be modified so as to make it applicable only where an attachment suit would lie under State laws. The committee also ordered a favorable report on Colonel Oates's substitute for the Tucker bill repealing the federal election laws.

### TARIFF HEARINGS.

A Democratic Governor Demands Protec tion for the Coal Interests. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-The beet-suga manufacturers were well represented be fore the committee on ways and means to day. The chief speaker was Mr. Oxnard. of Nebraska, president of the American Beet-sugar Association. He said Congress had no moral right to repeal the bounty clause of the McKinley law. He spoke of the great advancement of this industry in the last few years, and thought that, with further encouragement, the American su gar manufacturers would be able to supply the entire demand of this country. He declared this industry was of vast benefit to the farmer, as he was able to dispose of thousands of tons of beets yearly at good prices. T. R. Cutler, of Utab; E. P. Fowler and H. C. Hecht, of California, also spoke against the repeal of the bounty pro-

Prof. W. E. Stubbs, of Louisiana, read a carefully prepared paper to-day, tending to show that this country is abundant in resources for the manufacture of sugar. John Dymond, of Louisianz, said the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana since 1890 had increased wonderfully, the production exceeding 3,000,000 tons a year. Half the people of Louisiana and half of its capital are directly or indirectly interested in this industry. Half a million people are dependent upon it for their daily bread, and invested. Mr. Dymond strongly protested against the repeal of the sugar bounty law. J. H. Hubbard spoke for the Louisiana rice planters, and urged the committee not to requee the tariff duties on rice. F. G. Ernst, of New Orleans, said that the present tariff law made no classification of rices, and in consequence thereof much inconvenience resulted. Mr. Ernst is an importer, and objects to paying as much duty

on uncleaned as cleaned rice. At the afternoon session of the committee a large number of gentlemen from virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania appeared to protest against any reduction in the duty on coal. Ex-Senstor Davis, of West Virginia, was the first speaker. He said if there was any change to be made in the tariff rates on bituminous coal, he should prefer to have them raised. He asserted that 96 per cent of the value of coal is labor, and if coal is placed on the free list laborers must stand a decrease in wages and railroad companies must charge far less for transportation.

Colonel Lamb said that 1,300,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the United States last year, which was sold at 75 cents less per ton than the consumers could possibly have procured it if there had been no pro-

tective tariff. Mr. W. D. L. Walbridge represented the Cumberland region. He said that \$35,000,000 are invested and 10,000 men employed in that region. The output this year will be 3,500,000 tons. A reduction of the duty would mean the paralysis of the industry. Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, said be was not a mine owner, but the Governor of a State which has just 16,000 square miles of coal mines, and is just in the beginning of progress. Continuing, the Governor eloquently spoke of the natural advantages of his State, and made an earnest plea for the retention of the cuties on coal. He said he wanted protection for the greatest industry in his State. When the Governor had finished, Mr. Carency asked: "When were you elected

Governor of West Viaginia?" "Last November. "The platform upon which you were elected was for a reduction of duties, was t notf"

"Then why are you advocating protec-

"I do not believe in a tariff which gives four or five times as high a protection to one industry as another. We are great producers of coal, and I think we ought to be protected.

Mr. Reed told the Governor he thoroughly agreed with him, but he would like to have his assistance in bringing the Democratic members of the committee to the same understanding on the question as he [McCorkle] seemed to have. Mr. Reed said be had, in vain, attempted to explain to the Democratic members the fallacy of their position, but with the assistance of a Democratic Governor, elected on a Democratic platform, be might finally accomplish his purpose. These humorous remarks on the part of the ex-Speaker caused much merriment, and the Democratic Governor. ho had advocated protection so eloquent ly, retired amid great laughter. Mr. Miller, of West Virginia, next spoke for protection to the coal industries. After this the committee adjourned until 10

#### o'clock to-morrow. AN ADMINISTRATION DISGRACE.

Delegate Flynn Concemns the Policy Pursued in Opening the Cherokee Strip, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-In the House, this morning, Mr. Flynn, the Delegate from Oklahoms, created a mild s in ion by asking for the immediate con. To .. ion of

a resolution bearing on the outrages said to have been committed by the United States troops at the opening of the Cherokee Strip last Saturday. The resolution recited that the press of the country had for several days contained accounts of the burning of vegetation and the killing of homesteaders by the United States troops in connection with the opening of the strip, and called upon the Secretary of War to know by what authority these troops had acted. By unanimous consent Mr. Flynn was allowed to make a short statement. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the accounts of the alleged depredations of the troops and then, in a passionate way, he declared that all the regulations under which the strip had been opened were a disgrace to modern civilization. "The capstone of the whole infamous business," he shouted, "came when settlers who had stood for hours in the line. famishing for the want of water, were heartlessly shot down by the military." Colonel Uates, of Alabama, objected to the present consideration of the resolution,

### NEW SUPREME JUSTICE.

and it was shelved.

William B. Hornblower Appointed to Succred the Late Samuel Blatchford. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The President

to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be asociate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased. James J. Van Allen, of Rhode Island, to be

Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Abram Frakes, of Kansas, to be register of the land office at Wakeeney, Kan. Allen B. Briscoe, of Kansas, to be receiver of public

moneys at Wakeeney, Kan. Mr. Hornblower was born in May, 1851, and is one of the most eminent lawyers in New York. One if not two of his greatgrandfathers have been signers of the Declaration of Independence. One grandfather was the late Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and one of the most eminent jurists of the Inited States. One uncle was the late Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, and another the late Judge Woodruff, of the Circuit Court. His father was the late Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of the Presbyterian

Church. The Senate, in executive session to-day, made public the confirmation of Henry M. myth, to be minister to Hayti, and William H. Cosgrove, to be receiver of public moneys at Roswell, N. M.

### The Chinese Exclusion Act,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The committee on foreign affairs will not report the Everett bill for the extension of the time limit allowed the Chinese to register until next Thursday. Some of the members of the committee who favor the Everett bill as modified by the subcommittee declare that Mr. Geary, in fighting the measure, isactuated principally by a fear that if the bill were passed the matter would again be carried into the Supreme Court and the former decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Geary law would be reversed. They say that if a majority of the Supreme Court is now against the constitutionality of the Geary law, that fact can be readily determined without testing it in proceedings to determine the (constitutionality of an act supplementing the Geary act. They say that any of the Chinese whom the United States courts decide under the Geary act are subject to deportation can appeal to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus if any new question of law is involved in the appeal and force the court to render another decision.

Caucus of Republicans, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The Republicans of the Senate and House held a joint caucus to-night to select the congressional committee for the ensuing two years. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, was made chairman of the caucus, and Representative Settle, of North Caroline, secretary. After the committee had been selected the legislative estuation at both ends of the Capitol was discussed for an hour and a balf. Ex-Speaker Reed and many others spoke, and a disposition to take advantage of the situation and play the game of polities was manifested. It was not deemed wise, however, for a joint caucus to take any action, and the caucus adjourned. The Indiana member of the new congressional committee is H. U. Johnson; R. R. Hits

will represent Illinois. General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19,-Dr. John P. Ramsay was to-day appointed a member of the pension board at Remington.

A rumor was in circulation to-day to the effect that the President had determined upon filling the best of the local officesthat of United States marshal-by the appointment of General Martin McMahon. of New York, who was the chief officer of the inaugural parade. Inquiry at the White House failed to verify the rumor, and so it looks as though Daniel M. Ransdell would not so soon give up his office and return to

est indianapolis. Patents were to-day issued to the 'ollowing Housier inventors: Geo. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne, combined gauge and cane; John E. Rozell, Elwood, latch; North S. Worley, Evansville, puzzle. Private Secretary Thurber has written a

letter to Mr. Ferd W. Peck, of Chicago, stating that, owing to the heavy pressure of public business, it will be well nigh impossible for Mr. Cleveland to visit the exposition Chicago day, Oct. 9. The Senate, to-day, agreed to allow A. C.

Beck with \$2,000; Lee Mantle, \$2,500, and John B. Allen, \$2,000 in compensation for their time and expenses in prosecuting their claims to seats in the Senate from Wyoming, Montana and Washington, respectively. The officials at the Marine Hospital had not heard of the report that Madrid had de-clared New York and Jersey City to be cholera-infected ports until informed by a reporter. Dr. Wyman, the Surgeon-general, said he thought there must be some mistake. He hardly believed it could be

# GOT LITTLE APPLAUSE.

Alexander Jonas Talks to Frenchmen About the Haymarket Monument.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- The Socialist labor party and the Central Labor Federation to-night gave the French delegates who represent several labor organizations in France, and are now in the city, en route to the world's fair, a reception. Alexander Jonas was the principal speaker. Hespoke in French, and, among other things, said: "When you go to Chicago you will see a monument erected in market in memory lice who tried to disperse, illegally, a beaceable meeting of workingmen. There was a bomb thrown by either a man or a woman, but the one who did it was a spy in the pay of the police. The monument stands there simply in honor of capitalists. The trouble in this country with the working classes is brought about by the millionaires. The workingman is ground down, but, unfortunately, on election day he forgets all this and votes for his enemies." The speaker closed his remarks by saying. "An economic slave can never be a free man politically." The speech was listened to very attentively, but very few of the delegates joined the applause which greeted the reference to the Chicago trouble,

# Select Knights A. O. U. W.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. St. Louis, Sept. 19 .- The Supreme Legion, Select Knights A. O. U. W., met in the parlors of the Lindell Hotel this morning in biennial session, Supreme Commander James Carr, of Omaha, presiding. The morning session was consumed in hearing reports and appointing committees. The afternoon session was confined to routine legislative work and in the evening a banquet was tendered the legion at Wenzel's Hall, by the Sixth Regiment M. N. G. The legion will conclude its labors to-morrew.

Lynchera Let Go Free. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19 .- Some time ago twenty-five well-known citizens were indicted for lynching Ai red Boont. To-day indictments against twenty-three were nolded, and the others will not be pushed. No cause is assigned for the ac-